VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 24, 1855.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at he corner of Louisiana avenue and Tenth street, and a delivered to city subscribers (payable to the car-iers) at 10 cents per week. Single copies, 2 cents. Mail subscribers, \$5 00 per annum, or \$2 50 for ix months, always in advance.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. cents per line for each insertion.

All communications on business connectes with this paper must be directed to the "American Organ," Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., o the day of publication.

Our Principles.

First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those as will prevent future immigrants from ing citizens, short of a residence of one years, after taking the oath of alle-

ingent law by Congress to prevent the imch law, hereafter reach our ports; and to quire the President of the United States to equire the President of the United States and temand from any government, which may tend hither such classes of its subjects, imme-tiate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition

Third. We shall oppose the election or ap-pointment of any foreign-born citizen to any nent or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we to the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the and of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of

doption of such an amended form of an oath o support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons cted or appointed to any office of trust, honor, persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United giance to any foreign prince, power, ntate, or authority whatever, under any and

one of the States of this Union has the right to almit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first nade a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," so matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the ested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place,

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sus-tain no man, on the ground of his opposition to, or his support of, Democratic measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who tain our doctrines.

Twelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmos exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim shall be:

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

M. T. PARKER, House and Sign Painter and Glazier. No. 60 Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th sts. dec 13—dly

dee 13—dly

To NOTICE.—Persons desirous of subscribing to the Aussican Organ will please leave
their names and residence at Wm. B. Richards, Jr.'a,
Fancy Store, at Exchange Block, at H. Mansheld's
Tobacco Store, on Royal street, or at the Agency, St.
Aseph street, two doors south of King, or at James
Entwistle, Jr., Druggiris, King street, two doors south
of Royal, Alexandria, Virginia.

J. T. AUDLEY, Agent.

can Organ, 7th Ward, No. 644 6th street south, between F and G. Persons who desire to subscribe for the paper will please leave their sames and residence at Mr. Hall'a, and Mr. Boswell's Drug Store, corner of 7th street and Virginia ayenus.

EF THOMAS B. JACOBS, Agent for the American Organ, for the fifth and sixth wards office in Odd Fellows' Hall, near the Marine Garri

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred presses, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patriotism, assal principles dear to the American heart and necessary to the safety of the constitution and to the peace and presperity of our country; and whereas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public employment such officeholders as entertain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless proscription of both Whigs and Democrats for an honest difference of opinion; therefore—

Recolved, That mere professions of love to the constitution and to civil and religious freedom, when contradicted by actions, cannot deceive the sensible and vigilant guardians of American Herty, whose apprubansions have been excited at beholding the strides that have been made toward a complete control of our government by the subjects of a foreign potentate well-known as the avowed enemy of our whole American system, to whose overthrow they are solemnly devoted.

Recolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequaathed to un by the fathers of the republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious stateks upon our liberities as well as all open assaults; and that we view with indignation and alarm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognised exponents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, subversive of our republican institutions, which constitute aggressions of such a character that, if not now resisted, will lead, at no distant day, to the overthrow of the American Constitution and the complete entablishment of despotism.

Recolved, That while, in the past political divisions of the country, as Whigs and Democrats, we have struggled in honest conflict over contested principles and measures, all of which are now sottled, yet in the present crais of danger to all that both participle of our political and moral creed, a sacred regard for the contitution in all its provis

dethies stain upon him as a man and as the Freedent of the United States.

Resolved, That having seen the denunciations that almost daily issue from certain presses against the "fusionists" of the North, who are denounced as absorbed in "the traitorous factions" which distract those States, by which they are one after another being placed in opposition to the administration, we were astomished to hear the pressing invition in the second resolution of our opponents to men of all political opinions, without regard to their "political antecedents," te form a "fusion" with them in their future action—an invitation broad enough to include Garrison, Abby Kelly, and Fred. Douglas, basides their coadjutors in the two houses of Congress.

Resolved, That "we, too, appeal to all Americans who love the Union, which "must be preserved," and the constitution, which established and maintains it, and the rights of the States which compose it, and especially to the religious, the moral, and the order-loving classes, to unite with us in effecting the reforms necessary to the safety and prosperity of our country, believing, as we do, that it is high time the career of interested and unscruptions demagogues should be checked, and the government be placed in the hands of men acquainted with its character and spirit, and who duly value its countless blessings.

And whereas we believe the the competency, shilling, and right of American-born citizens to govern their own country: therefore.

Resolved, That we will not vote for nor assist in elevating foreigners by birth to offices of trust, emolument, or honor under our government; nor will we vote for or assist in elevating to such offices any American-born citizens who recognise or hold themselves under any allegiance whatever to any foreign prince, polemiate, power, or authority.

Resolved, That the naturalization have onglit to be totally repealed or materially altered, and the term of residence before admission to the rights of citizenship be extended to the period of twenty-one y

SEOT PERSONS residing in the First and Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "Axazz-cax Ozeax," will leave their names at William H. Hilton's, Agent, No. 895, Eleventh street, between B and K, and at Mr. Carroll's shoe store, No. 117 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-lirst street.

First atsect.

197 Persons residing in the 3d or 4th wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and number of residence at either of the following phices, viz: Adamson's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh attreet, opposite the Post Office; Evana's Drug Store, corner of Seventhand I, or R. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Masanchusetts avenue.

108 N. BATES, nov 14

nov 14

Dur Georgetown Subscribers who do
not receive the paper regularly, will leave their name
and address at Welch & Wilson's, Joseph F. Birch's,
r Dr. Linthicum's.

W. H. CALHOUN,
nov 15

No. 56, Jefferson street.

H. JOHNSON, Family Grocer, corner of Seventh and Estreets, No. 489, is being constantly supplied with fresh Estmily Groceries of all kinds, to which he respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends.

WALL & STEPHENS.

DENNSY LVANIA Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, have just received a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, and Vesting, which they will have made up to order in the most fashionable atyles.

AN ACT for establishing religion in the Assembly of Virginia in the beg

Well aware that Almighty God hath created thind free; that all attempts to influence it by ter oral punishments or burdens, or by civil incapitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocritations, and are a departure from the plate of the Holy Author of our religion, who, being Local of heads and desired. ligious opinions more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that, therefore, the proscribing of any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to the offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends also to corrupt the principles of the very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing, with a monopoly of worldly honors, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though, indeed, those are criminal who do not withstand such temptations, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles, on the supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because, he being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with, or differ from, his own; that it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and, finally, that truth is great, and will prevail if left to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient autagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to combat them.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN R. R. COMPANY,
Georgetown, D. U., Dec. 26, 1854.

EALED proposals for the grading, masonry, and bridging of forty-three and a half (48)4) miles of this road will be received at the office of the company until three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of February next.

The many profiles values and excellent time will

The Metropolitan Railroad is designed to extend from the cities of Washington and Georgetown to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by an easy and direct route, connecting with the latter road east of the "Foint of Rocks," on the Fotomac river, and making a saving of distance on the first ninety miles of the present travelled route from the Capitol to the Western and Northwestern States of forty-five miles.

Proceeding from the point of intersection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the route extends to the city of Frederick, and passing through the richest agricultural districts of Maryland, terminates in the city of Hageratown, where it connects with lines of railroads, now in operation, extending to Harrisburg, the Pemsylvania Central Railroad, &c.

The portion of the road for which proposals are now invited extends from the westerly line of the District of Columbia (3.3-4 miles from Georgetown) to the city of Frederick.

Proposals will be received for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of 43½ miles.

The work is generally of a medium character for

of one mile cach, or for the entire distance of 43½ miles.

The work is generally of a medium character for this part of the country, with some heavy cutting in the earth and rock, sud bridging; and every facility exists for prosecuting it vigorously and with enconomy at all seasons of the year. The country is elevated and rolling, well watered, and remarkably healthy.

The time conditioned for the completion of the contracts will be from one to two years.

Any further information desired by persons proposing for the work will be furnished at the office, or may be had by addressing the President of the Company, by letter, prior to the day of letting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANGIS DODGE, President.

EDMUND FRENCH, Chief Engineer.

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ESTABLISHMENT,

Willard's Hotel.

OHN H. GIBBS begs leave to call the attention of the Gentlemen to the above establishment, where they will find every comfort in the Shaving, Har-cutting, Curling, Shampooing, and Hair Dving departments.

wicker bottles; Toilet Mirrors; Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Amondine; and almost every requisite for the Toilet.

In Furnishing Goods he has kid Gloves, white and colored; fashionable Cravata, Scarfa, Neck Ties; winter Gloves; Shirts, Suspenders, Stocks, pocket Handkarchiefs, Coilars, &c., all of which have been purchased from the best houses in New York, and are warranted to be what they are represented.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. 100 BUILDING lotts, and 26 houses, brick and frame, for sale on easy terms.

Also, two stores to let, on the excuer of 7th and G streets, Island. Apply to WALTER A. TRUE,

Carpenter and Builder,

Carpenter and Builder, Corner of Virginia avenue and 7th street.

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"AMERICAN ORGAN,"

A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washington City, D. U., by
AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

supremacy.

A new era is at hand—an era which will be characterized, in the future history of these States, as the state of paramorase! Throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously.

of the citizens of this Discret, and of our friends in the different weekly paper, to be called

assemble, and where prominent men of all parties periodically sojourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the onean or THE AMERICAN PARTY; and if the most untiring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its empjors, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The Peaperdation of American President is our object, American rights our motto, and the American Part our occasions."

Our position is thus defined. We shall advocate such measures as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our matter rights.

Our position is thus defined. We shall advocate such measures as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American party, and the advocate of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppose any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall approve what we think is right and condemn what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ will be a been organized the rights of the States. So far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional right of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the institution of slavery belongs ecolosically to those States in which it suists. Each of the States, for itself, has the sole and ecolosive right to determine whether or not slavery shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all application of the question of slavery, either in Congress or out of it.

The "American Organ," will advocate the free and unframmelled exercise of the rights of conscience, on all questions counceted with religious faith; but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, oppose from general and local news will be gathered and published, in order that our patrons may have a general knowledge of passing events.

The daily paper will be published every afternoon, (exc

AMERICAN ORGAN.

Speech of Hon. W. R. Smith. OF ALABAMA,

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 15, 1855. Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Propositions have been already made in this Hall, and at the other end of the Capitol, to repeal or modify the naturalization laws. That question is assuming proportions of ing the great question of the age. The time has come when American legislators will be forced, by the voice of the people, to take a stand upon this subject; and before this question, which in itself embodies the grand idea of American nationality, all mere party organizations will have to give

way and retire.

Intimately connected with the advent of this question is the rise and progress of a new order wever shadowy and mysterious, is a fixed fact; d whose power in this country, for good or evil, has made itself felt from one end of the

Union to the other.

Against this party the vituperation of the press have been lavelled. Many of our honorable friends here have entered into the discussion of the subjects arising upon it with intense excitement. They behold in this new order nothing that is good, but some shadowy giant—some fabulous Hercules—some raw head and bloody bones—some mysterious destrover—some lion, endowed with voracious ap-

sions; and it is my purpose, on this occasion, to inquire into the existence of these daugers and apprehensions.

Sir, who compose this new party? So far as the public know, and so far as we all know, and so far as it is admitted, the party consists of native Americane; not aboriginals, not exactly cannibals, but free-born American eitzens. And how can an American behold in an organization of his countrymen such extravagant terrors? Who will say that an association of native Americans is less worthy of confidence than an association of mixed Americans and foreigners?

I assume that the admitted elements of this organization, being native American, absolutely exclude the idea that, as a party, they can have anything at heart but the glory, honor, and welfare of the country. And what do they propose to do? With all their dangerous appearance, their mysterious organization; with all their test caths of secrecy, as alleged, what do they propose to do? They have but one simple proposition to submit to the country, and that is, the purification of the ballot-box. The idea embodies the whole doctrine of the organization of the party. In order to baing about that result, what do they propose to do? They propose to exclude unnaturalized foreigners from the ballot-box, and to check immigration, by wholesome laws for that purpose. That is the utmost extent to which they propose to go.

Intimately connected, however, with this question, is one of a very delicate character—the question of Catholicism in this country. It is said that it is the policy of this new party to exclude Catholics from office. I have no doubt that such a policy is a part of their faith, not only because of their Catholic faith, but because the Roman Catholics from office. I have no doubt that such a policy is a part of their faith, not only because of their Catholic faith, but because the Roman Catholics from office. I have no doubt that such a policy is a part of their faith, not only because of their Catholic faith, but because the Roman Catholic f

passport, it is so loosely administered as to amount to nothing. Foreigners can come by millions, and there is nobody to exclude them, or to say may. Is there any other country upon the face of the earth, properly organized, that admits an influx of foreigners without any restriction whatever?

I make this, then, my first proposition, that no emigrant should be allowed to leave the ship in which he comes until, upon his solemn oath, he renonnees his allegiance to all foreign powers, and until he swears that it is his bona fide intention to become an inhabitant of the United States. The necessity of this requisition shall be made known to him by the captain of the ship before he takes passage, and his passport shall contain in its face this requisition.

passage, and his passport shall contain in its face this requisition.

A word, sir, upon this proposition. I stated that we had no law, and no clause of a law, by which to exclude foreigners in any numbers. Engined Harton the East, require every man who puts his foot upon their shores, to exhibit a passport. Thereby they can regulate immigration, and say who is to come, and who is to remain. Suppose, sir, that England, France, or Russis, or any other government upon the United States. In the absence of the law to which I refer, before any set of hostility should be committed, they could land upon our shores in merchant ships, in the form of enigrants any number of soldiers, from one hundred to a million. How easy would it be for the Czar to send one hundred thousand Russians to this country as emigrants.

send one hundred thousand Russians to this country as emigrants.

One hundred thousand immigrants arriving in New York in a month would create no excitement. Their promenading Broadway would not so swell the tide of that immense population as to be perceivable. They could go and equip themselves with American prides, furnish themselves with American powder, and American bullets, and go in American cars to any portion of the country, and be ready at any time, to exhibit themselves as an armed force, in the heart of the country. This may never occur, but we know that the landing of the army in an enemy's country, in case of war, is

armed force, in the heart of the country. This may never occure, but we know that the landing of an army in an enemy's country, in case of war, is a most important matter, and our laws enable an enemy to flood the country with his soldiers in the form of emigrants. I ask now, of American statesmen, if this thing ought to exist? Will any man say that it is his duty to live alone for this present day? Will any statesman say he lives alone for this own age and his own generation? There may be no danger now, but we should look ahead, far into the future, and for that future supply, at this day, the lamentable deficiencies of our laws.

My second proposition, connected with the first, is, that no immigrant shall be allowed to land until he produces a passport from the preper authority of the United States, resident in the country from which the emigrant comes; which passport shall contain upon its face the requirements which I have read.

Now, sir, if there is any law requiring immigrants to bring passports to this country, it is so loosely executed as to amount to nothing.

My third proposition is: our consuls, and such

other officers as may be appointed for such purpose, shall be instructed to give pasaports to no persons except those who are of sound health both in mind and body, of good character for sobriety and honesty; and upon satisfactory proof of the spplicant that he has never been convicted for any crime; and the consul shall refuse passports to all notoriously rebellious and seditious persons and to all persons, who, in their opinion, shall be liable to become a charge upon any of the United States as paupers. I will not pause to enforce this proposition with argument. The necessity of it must be palpable to every American statesman.*

My fourth proposition is as radical as all the rest. I would provide that the naturalization laws shall be so repealed and modified as to prevent all foreigners from voting who shall not have become naturalized, or who shall not have taken steps to become naturalized at the date of the passage of this act, provided all boys who come to this country as immigrants with their parents, and may be at the time under the age of twenty-one, be considered as citzens in every respect.

These four propositions embody what I conceive to be the remedy for the great evils which prevail upon this subject.

I now pass on to some of the evils of these laws, as they exist at this time. Our naturalization laws are surrounded with such difficulties and such deficiencies, that they have been maladministered—administered in fraud, negligence, and corruption, from the foundation of the government. This has

NUMBER 60.

ficiencies that they have been maladministered—administered in fraud, negligence, and corruption, from the foundation of the government. This has been so palpable that the Congress of the United States, in 1824, had to pass a law by which, at one swoop, was cured the illegalities of the naturalization papers of, perhaps, thousands of foreigners, whose papers had been obtained in fraud and violation of the laws. The law of 1824 says:

"No certificate of naturalization or citizenship, heretofore obtained from any court of record within the United States, shall be deemed invalid in consequence of an omission to comply with the first section of the act entitled an act relative to the evidence in cases of naturalization, passed 22d March 1816."
[Stat. at Large, vol. 4, p. 69.

will read a small portion of it:

In the matter of the Application of John Clark
come a citizen of the United States.

"The petitisner, a native of Scotland, applie
the clork of this court for admission as a citizen
number of other aliens made a like application.
clerk was proceeding to administer the formal on
the witness of the respective applicants, when
subject was brought to my notice, and, on inqu
learned that the practice had, for many years, bee
the clerk to receive and pass upon all application
naturalisation and grant certificates without come
the court, and that the proof on which alliens were

concerned, for a lew are often sufficient to turn and control an election. And I see, sir, from a recent act of the Senate of North Carolina—called the free suffrage law—that the singular provise is added, "That no unnaturalized foreigner shall vote for senator or member of the House." This would seem to authorize the conclusion that, heretofore in that State, unnaturalized citizens have been accustomed to vote.

in that state, unnaturance constant to the constant to vote.

So much, sir, for the lamentable deficiencies of the naturalization laws.

Let us now take another branch of this subject.

Mr. Wise, who has examined this subject with much ingenuity, says:

much ingenuity, says:

"The statistics of immigration show that from 1820 to 1st January, 1855, inclusive, for thirty-two years and more, 3,204,845 foreigners arrived in the United States, at the average rate of 100,151 per annum."

*The following letter from the Mayor of New York to the President, will illustrate what I have said about felons and paupers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
January 2, 1855.

MATOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORE,
January 2, 1856.

His Excellency Franklin Pierics,
President of the United States:

Dear Sir: There can be no doubt that, for many
years, this port has been made a sort of penal colony
for felons and pappers, by the local authorities of
several of the continental European nations. The
desperate character of a portion of the people arriving here from those countries, together with the
increase of crime and misery among that class of eur
population, with other facts before us, prove, conclusively, that such is the case.

It is unnecessary to refer to the gross wrong thus
perpetrated upon this city. It requires from me no
allusion to the jeopardy of our lives and property
from this cause. Men who, by a long career of crime
and destitution, have learned to recognise no laws,
either civil or natural, cannot fail to produce feelings
of terror at their approach.

The inherent right of every community to protect
itself from dangers arising from such emigration,
cannot be questoned. New York has submitted to
it long enough. The disease and payperism arriving
here, almost daily, from abroad, is, of itself, a suffiofient evil; but when to it is added crime, we must
be permitted to remonstrate. We ask the interfersuce of the General Government, as it is its duty to
protect us from foreign aggression with ball and
cannon, so is it its duty to protect us against an
enemy more insidious and destructive, though coming
in another form.

I call your sitention to this subject, hoping it will
receive from you that action which its very great importance to the whole country demands.

I am very truly yours, &c.,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,

portance to the whole country
I am very truly yours, &c.,
PERNANDO WOOD, Mayor